THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 26TH OCTOBER.

PARIS, OF all the cities of the globe, has the largest public debt. Yet its creditors need not be anxious on that score, for its assets still exceed its liabilities. The property owned by the city of Paris has recently been valued at 1,616,000,000fr. (£64,640,000), of which 424,250,000fr. are movable, 1,138,000,000fr. immovable, and 55,750,000fr. temporary property. The debt of Paris does not amount quite to two milliards, whilst its disposable property reaches 2½ milliards. The followiug particulars respecting the growth of Paris and its transformation may not be out of place here. Up to 1852 Paris had an area of 3,402, hectares, to which further 4,400 hectares have been added, so that its present area is 7,802 hectares —19,271 acres, or rather over 30 square miles.

THE FOREST COMMISSION are at present circulating a series of notes upon the rab experiments which Mr. Ozanne is carrying on. He thinks that the following statements may be safely made from what he has ascertained by his experiments:—"(1) that cowdung rab is decidedly superior to all other varieties, and that the better the soil and better the season, the more is its superiority exhibited; (2) that plots unrabed and unmanured are markedly inferior, not only to rabed plots but to manured unrabed plots; (3) that manure unburnt is much inferior, as far, at any rate, as regards the area of transplantation, to manure burnt; (4) that good results are obtained from leaf and grass rab. In one respect this is opposed to the results lately published in the *Gazette*. There we find unburnt bones manure to be greatly superior to burnt cowdung.

THE INGENIOUS little apparatus introduced in England, by which one may become purchaser of a sheet of paper, a postage stamp, and an envelop, by merely inserting a coin of the right denomination into a slit in a box in the street or at a railway station, to receive in exchange the stationery he requires, has now been extended to public telephone call-offices. Threepence in copper dropped into a small opening, rings up the central office; the connection wanted is then made, and this, after three minutes, is again turned off by clockwork, unless, as one may presume, a further fee is paid in the same way.

GENERAL Veniukoff has recently addressed a letter to the St. Petersburg *Novosti*, in which he maintains that the protocol signed the other day, in London, gives England a very great advantage over Russia. The new frontier, that is, to be delimited in accordance with the limitations described in the protocol—will confine Russia on all sides within a desert, round which she must maintain, at great and profitless expense, a number of military posts to prevent Turcoman raids. Well, that gilds the pill that England has swallowed.

IN A recent remarkable speech at Lambeth, Mr. Chamberlain plainly declares that he will not take office—should the Liberal Government come into power—unless all his projects of reform are included in the programme. The speech is considered to mark the beginning of open rivalry between Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington for the Liberal leadership. The former has now burnt his ships, relying on the Radicals gaining the majority at the general election. The reforms stipulated for, in addition to those included in the Gladstone programme, include free education, the establishment of peasant proprietorships out of the public funds, and a graduated income tax. Mr. Chamberlain further marked his new departure by scornfully rejecting Mr. Goschen's recent overtures, calling him a Conservative. Lord Iddesliegh, compares Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain to the old moon sleeping in the lap of the new moon, and predicts tempestuous weather ahead. He points out, that if the question of the future leadership of the Liberal party be left in abeyance, the present programme is worthless. Mr. Chamberlain is sure to dictate a policy to the Liberal party after Mr. Gladstone retires, unless it is now settled who is to be the leader. He ridicules Mr. Gladstone's attempt to saddle the Conservative party with the blame of blundering in the Soudan. All party tactics and nothing better.

TUESDAY, 27TH OCTOBER.

THE PEOPLE who are purchasing the numerous estates for sale in England to-day, are, says a society paper, precisely of the class who have, since the reign of Henry VIII., formed, say, 75 per cent. of the purchasers—viz., successful traders; and those who are selling them are, whatever their pretensions, for the most part, descended from similar stock. The greatest sale period in real estate, prior to the present, was probably from 1650-80, and was a consequence of the "Great Rebellion." Thousands of very ancient county families disappeared at that period, and gradually sank into a different class of life, many of their descendants being now peasants. Within one hundred miles from London very few families are now to be found in places where they were for over one hundred years. There are only some four "places," as distinguished from mere villas left in the county of Middlessex, Cranford, Lord Fitz Hardinge's; Syon House, the Duke of Northumberland's; Littleton, Mr. Wood's (almost burnt down a few years ago); and Wrotham, Lord Strafford's. Within fifteen miles of Reading there are probably not more than ten county families who have held their property even one hundred years, though one or two, notably the Blounts and Stonors, have held theirs for many centuries.

ALDERMAN STAPLES has been elected the Lord Mayor of London.

THE GOVERNMENT of Brazil are to be congratulated on having at last secured the passing of a Bill for the gradual abolition of slavery. All will agree in thinking, that the measure, the importance of which has long been recognised by almost all other parts of civilized America, has not been introduced a day too soon, and might have been introduced much earlier and with great advantage, both to the rulers and the ruled. But the interests of the employers of slave-labour, who will suffer most by the abolition, require that it should be gradual and should not press hardly, if it can be helped.

THE TURKISH authorities have resolved to enforce the embargo upon the export of horses from the Baghdad Provinces, one of the best horse-breeding parts of the World. This seemingly stringent decision of the Porte, however unwelcome to those who get their horses from Baghdad, may not be without its effects on avowed or would-be insurgents.

THE INTRODUCTION of six-penny telegrams in England has increased telegraphic work thirty per cent. Such an increase is but the natural out-come of cheapness. Why should the Indian authorities be slow to recognise and act upon this well-known and important principle, the truth of which has been amply illustrated, even in India, by the introduction of the pice post-card? The inland telegram charges of India are yet too high for the general public, and cannot be reduced too soon. The forthcoming reduction in the overland charges, though very welcome to the European public and the Press, will not be of any material advantage to the Indian public at large, who, as a rule, have very few and rare occasions for using the over-land cable.

THE GERMAN Government has officially expressed satisfaction with the apology of the Government of Spain, at the recent outrages in Madrid and Valencia. Every body knew that the matter was never meant to have any serious bearing, and was little better than a clever *rouse*. But it is as well that the chances of hostility should have past away.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS has been graciously pleased to confer on Lord Wolsely the dignity of Viscount, with remainder in default of male issue, to his daughter Francis Garnet and her male heirs. Not that His Lordship had particularly distinguished himself in the late unlucky Soudan campaign. But even well-meant efforts to deserve honors should not go without due royal recognition, at any rate for the sake of the prestige of the so-called "Invincible." Honors should be cheap, cheaper than black berries in season, and then it will be an honor to have no label.

THE RUSSIAN Ministry of ways and communications has rejected the application of a Syndicate of Russian merchants for a concession for the construction of a Railway between Kizil-Arvat and Tashkend.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH OCTOBER.

IT IS reported that a conference of Russian and Chinese officials will be held shortly to discuss the question of the Russians using the great Mongolian trade route. The Chinese authorities wish to prevent the Russians making any further use of the road.

IT IS stated that the Russian Government is trying to persuade the Amir of Bokhara to cede the district of Kerki, lying on the further side of the Amu Daria, and have offered 3½ million roubles as compensation. The Amir, however, demands as the price of cession, the restoration of Samarkand.

SIR Roper Lethbridge addressed a crowded meeting of the electors of the Pembridge Ward of North Kensington on the 24 ult. in support of his candidature. He denied that any Conservative wanted to impose a duty upon wheat or raw materials. He said that if Lord Randolph Churchill remained in office he would prove a thorough and efficient reformer.

THE latest radical reason in favour of the Disestablishment of the Church comes of an Irish lady, with Pat's peculiarity of pronunciation; it is that the clergy should be done away with, as an unnecessary class of men, "because you see they are *Surplice* population."

LORD IDDESLEIGH (Sir Stafford Northcote) in a recent speech, described Mr. Gladstone's Manifesto as reminding him of the lawyer who wrote his opinions in three different hands. When he was perfectly sure about his opinion, he wrote it out in a hand that both he and his clerk could read; when he was doubtful, he wrote it in a hand which he alone could read; and when he was absolutely at sea, he wrote his opinions in a hand which neither he, nor his clerk, nor any one else could read. Mr. Gladstone's Manifesto, he places under the second of these categories.

THERE is some likelihood of work being resumed on the Nagpur-Bengal State Railway, for 1,200 acres of land in the Bilaspur District are to be taken up for the construction of the line.

THE OPERATIONS of the Postal Savings Bank system in India continue successful. The deposits made in the postal savings banks throughout India amount to about a crore and fifty lakhs of rupees. As regards the amount of deposits, Bombay stands first, Bengal second, the Punjab third, North-Western Provinces and Oudh fourth, and Madras fifth.

THE Secretary of State for War has ordered that soldiers employed in balloons in the air, shall receive in addition to their regulated working pay, 6d, an hour for each hour they are actually and necessarily so employed.

BESIDES THE munificent contribution of Rs. 60,000 given by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala towards the Punjab Chiefs' School, a donation of Rs. 20,000, has just been promised by His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala.

ACCORDING to the *Lancet*, Mr. Gladstone has entirely recovered his physical vigour, but his voice remains liable to break down under injudicious use during the winter months.

THE NUMBER of village Chowkidars in Bengal is 170,726, and their annual cost is Rs, 52,23,339, the average annual pay of each man being Rs. 30-5. Each man watches, on an average 60·7 houses. The men were generally well-behaved as out of this large number only 8,323 men were punished and that for trivial offences, nearly in all cases. The new Bill for reforming the present Chowkidari Act, will, it is expected, improve the position of the Chowkidars.

A JUROR engaged on the Brighton Bigamy case was kept for eleven mortal hours *sans* food or drink; and when the jury retired to consider their verdict they were told that luncheon was awaiting in an adjoining room as soon as they had agreed, and they never agreed! The Calcutta jurors may well thank their stars that such detention out here has been done away with.

BOTH SERVIA and Greece are said to have received a warning from Berlin to keep quiet, and not to attempt military action in Macedonia. Prince Bismark at first scornfully rejected the proposal to assemble an International Congress at Berlin.

THURSDAY, 29TH OCTOBER.

DEATH BY drowning has now been made an impossibility by the invention of a garment—undistinguishable from those of every-day life—made of a fabric in which fine threads of cork are interwoven with other metarial. This is a vast improvement on the unwieldy Boyton dress, and will be much appreciated by timid sea-travellers.

THERE WILL be, under the new scheme for divisional Courts in the Punjab, fourteen permanent Civil and Sessions Divisions, viz, Delhi, Jallendar, Amritsar, Sialkot, Lahor, Rawalpindi, Ambala, Hashiarpur, Ferozepore, Gurdaspore, Multan, Jhelum Derajat, and Peshwar.

A VEXATIOUS restriction on the London Theatres has at last been removed and the present Lord Chancellor has permitted their opening on Ash Wednesday.

LORD TENNYSON'S new work, which Messrs Macmillan will publish in December next, will consist entirely of lyrical poems, about half of them being new, the rest having appeared in English and American periodicals.

THE ENGLISH papers announce the arrival of Mr Chandavarkar, Editor of the *Indu Prakash*, and Mr Monmohun Ghose, who have been deputed by the natives of Bombay and Bengal respectively, to visit England in connection with the general election.

IT HAS been arranged that, Sir Donald Stewart will leave this country by the mail steamer *Gwalior*, sailing from Bombay on the 28th instant.

IT IS stated that a circular has been addressed to Magistrates, Collectors &c., enquiring as to what effect has been given to the orders of the Government enjoining a more extensive employment of Mahammadans in the public service. Every right-minded will be anxious to see that public patronge is fairly and equitably distributed, and we trust that the afore-mentioned returns will show that the case is not otherwise.

THE NAME of a young lady, Miss Anine Walker, appears in the list of candidates from the Grant Medical College Bombay, who have passed the first University examination in medicine.

THE STRENGTH of the Russian military forces east of the Caspian, a month ago, amounted to 25,000 men of whom 7,500 are at Askabad, 5600 at Sarrakhs, and 1,800 at Zulfikar. The rest are distributed near the Afghan frontier and on the long line of communications.

THE GOVERNMENT of India has promulgated the recent judgment of the Bombay High Court, that the publication in British India of advertisements relating to lotteries to be held out of British India constitutes an offence within the meaning of Section 294 A of the Indian Penal Code. Why don't racing lotteries come under the clause?

THE PIONEERS of the Financial Secretariat establishment will leave the hills on the 3rd or 4th Instant, and are timed to arrive at the Presidency on the 6th or 7th.

THE VICEROY on his visit to Lucknow in December next, will visit the Baillie Guard grounds with General Wilson as his companion and guide, who as a Captain on the Staff, bore so prominent a part in the heroic defence of the place. His Excellency will not be less fortunate in his guide, with his interesting personal reminiscenes than His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who, when he visited Lucknow, had Lady Couper herself with him to point out her own well-known room in the Residency *Tykhana* or under-ground chambers.

THE BOMBAY and Madras delegates to England have addressed a large meeting at Camberwell and were warmly received. Both Liberals and Conservatives were present. Mr. N. L. Ghose the radical candidate for Dulwich has retired.

FOR PROBABLY the first time, the celebrated kerosine oil of the Baku wells in Russia, has been advertised for sale in India, at Bombay. Should the Russian oil be superior to and cheaper than the produce of America, a large Russo-Indian trade in the oil may, it is expected, be soon developed.

THE IDEA is still cherished at Bombay that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will get the Bombay command on the retirement of General Hardinge in December next, the reluctance of the Queen and the opposition of the War Office, notwithstanding. The popularity of the appointment inspite of the extreme youth of His Royal Highness, shows how throughly Loyal India is and how anxious all right-minded Indians are to have amongst themselves and to honour a prince of the blood.

FRIDAY, 30TH OCTOBER.

A FRENCH statistician gives a list of the unfortunate rulers of the world. Up to the present time, 2,540 Emperors and Kings have governed 64 nations. Of these 300 were driven from their thrones, 64 abdicated, 40 committed suicide, 12 became insane, 100 fell in battle, 123 were made prisoners, 25 died martyrs, 151 were assassinated, and 108 legally condemned to death and executed. These ill-fated crowned heads might well cry, oh for the peace and quiet of the poorest of our subjects!

THE FOLLOWING is the latest specimen of European knowledge about Indian matters, which from a learned point of view, might well excite the envy of Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra and other dons in this country and abroad. A correspondent writes to a contemporary as follows anent the Indian candidates for Parliamentary honours :—The word "Ghose" is in Sanscrit "Ghosha," which has a variety of meanings, such as neathard milkmen, sound of a cloud, mosquito, &c. The clan Ghosha or Ghose must have been originally milkmen, but some of them, being of easy circumstances, betook themselves to letters, and got admitted into the caste called "Kayastha" or the writer caste. At present accordingly there are two clans of Ghoses, the one retaining their primitive occupation of milkmen, the other calling themselves Kayasthas!

AN official analysis of prices having shown that they have risen 20 per cent during the last twenty years, a representation to raise salaries to that extent will be made to the Government of India. A day of joy to the lightly taxed Indian.

A CASE of restoratiom to life of a person supposed to be dead recently occurred at Dalton-in-Furness. The daughter of a man named Newell had been ill for three weeks, and it was supposed that she was dead. She was placed in a coffin, and the hour of the funeral fixed. A short time before it was reached, however, she gave signs of returning animation, and a doctor was called in. The girl was fast recovering.

THE magisterial inquiry into the abduction of Eliza Armstrong has resulted in the committal of the accused. Mr. Stead proposed to read a lengthy document justifying his actions on public grounds, but Mr. Vaughan, the Magistrate, insisted that the question of motive could not be gone into before him.

THEY HAVE a queer way of managing things in Madras which would hardly do in Bengal.—A correspondent writes :—"The other day the Hindu clerks of the Traffic Manager's Office applied for leave until 12 noon on account of the Saraswathi poojah feast. One full day's leave was granted to the general office at Royapooram and Perambore, but the Traffic Manager declined to grant the leave. Upon this all the clerks waited upon him, when he granted leave until 12 noon to such of those *as took their oaths* upon their god and priest to the effect that they were rigid observers of the feast. Why knowingly tempt the poor fellows to perjure themselves?

IT IS not decided yet who succeeds Major Conway-Gordon on the Eastern Bengal Railway. Colonel Wallace, R. E. from Lahore is mentioned as a possible selection.

IT IS announced that within a short period persons will be able to converse across the Atlantic Ocean by telephone.

THE BOMBAY Government has issued a Resolution cancelling the unexpired portion of the sentence passed on Mr. C. P. Fox, the Assistant Engineer of the Southern Mahratta Railway, who has sentenced to a month's imprisonment by Justices Wedderburn and Harridas. We shall not say anything as to the merits of the Resolution. But one is painfully constrained to contrast the generous action of Lord Reay's Government with that of Sir Rivers Thomson, in the case of the late unfortunate Tincowry Pal The rich and poor of the land joined in the humable prayer for mercy, but the even-minded Sir Rivers could not find his way of exercising his prerogative. There are governors and governors as there are men and men.

AT BOMBAY a shopkeeper was charged with selling spirituous liquor without a license, to wit, an Eau-de-cologne "peg." But the Magistrate who tried the case was not for some time able to determine as to whether Eau de-cologne is a spirituous liquor or not. He has since decided that the sale is not an offence under the circumstances, since the liquid was taken for medical purposes. But the case would have been otherwise had the purpose been *other* than that. It is not unknown that many rich folks' sons, unable to obtain their supply of liquor openly, are content to have this form of liquor, and not unoften die from its effects.

A CASE occurred at Lucknow in which a negro-hotel-keeper being committed to the sessions for an offence, claimed the right of being tried by his own peers i. e. by a jury, he having been born in the island of Jamaica, and therefore being a full-blown European.

THERE HAVE been serious riots between the Hindoos and Mahomedans at Malegaum. The Dusserah festivities had to be stopped. The Mahomedans attacked both the persons and properties of the Hindoos. The mob entered several Hindoo temples and destroyed the idols. The Mahomedans have proclaimed that the rites of the Mohorrum will not be complete till their taboots are sprinkled with the blood of Hindoos.

THE BOMBAY Presidency Association has sent a lengthy reply, in vindication of their policy, to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's letter tendering his resignation of the Association.

SATURDAY, 31ST OCTOBER.

A GREAT crowd assembled in the streets of Stockholm to hear Madame Nillson sing from her hotel balcony; and the pressure was so great that, in addition to seventeen killed, many persons were injured.

BOMBAY will require 123 lakhs of rupees to carry out its new water-supply project known as the Tonsa scheme. We hope it will prove more successful than the Tulsi and the Vilva works.

CREMATION is beginning to make its way in the United States. Buffalo has built a crematory, Troy and Rochester are talking of following suit, while Detroit is preparing to build an expensive structure for the purpose. The much abused Brahmans, the alleged authors of every thing wrong, were the pioneers in this grand sanitary social problem.

PRINCE ALEXANDER of United Bulgaria visited the mosque of Philippopolis, and was received by a great concourse of Mahomedans. The chief Mufti hailed the Prince as ruler of North and South Bulgaria, and acclamations were raised by the Mussulmans to confirm this salutation. Theatrical scenes rule the world, and like charity cover many a sin.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the more active prosecution of the Sind-Sagar Military Railway. It will probably be ready in twelve months. The Secretary of State has also sanctioned a grant of 35 lacs for the protective Madras lines, and the Assam Behar Railways which were stopped for want of funds in May last.

M. DE GIERS, who arrived at the German capital from Vienna the other day, will confer with Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh, and will then proceed to Copenhagen, to lay the results of their deliberations before the Czar. Thus, the Ambassadors of the three Empires will be able to act in perfect accord at the forthcoming Conference.

A YOUNG Englishman, named Charnaud, has been carried off by brigands near Smyrna. They demand £9,000 for his release. He writes :—"My captors are both Mussulmans and Christians. Try and collect the ransom, because as sure as my name is Fred, they will cut off my head if the money is not found. If the brigands are pursued by the authorities, they will certainly kill me." Another notorious leader with his gang is at present on the hills of the Gulf of Ismidt.

"ENGLAND and Persia have signed an agreement for the retention of Ayub Khan in Persian territory. The allowance for his maintenance is to be increased to £12,000 per annum." The allowance will of course have to be paied by the Indian tax-payers.

SAYS THE Allahabad paper :—"The Hon'ble Mr. Oldfield's resignation of the Indian Civil Service and its subsequent cancelment, after having been gazetted has naturally created considerable speculation. According to that Mr. Oldfield, who meditated employment at home, had simply been "off with the old love before he was on with the new," with the not unusual consequences; and, again, he had yeilded to friendly pressure and consented to return to the High Court Bench in order to keep some one else out. The first named explanation seems the more probable and the more preferable one; moreover, it has the advantage of squaring with the facts." The first named explanation may be more plausible than probable, for aught we know. The idea that the secondly insinuated explanation is the only and right one has got a strong hold of the public mind—in well informed circles, in the North-Western Provinces. The natives of the Provinces will be thankful to the *Pioneer* at least for his candour.

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CARRIER pigeons are henceforth in France, like horses and mules, to be registered, so as to be subject to military requisitions when necessary.

THE Bishop of Calcutta has set his heart upon the division of his diocese and the appointment of a Bishop at Allahabad. The division may no doubt lighten His Lordship's work, but is not likely to be much relished by the Indian tax-payer. This is likely to be the reward of those who rant about *disestablishment*. The more fat posts for Englishmen the better.

WE TAKE the following from the *Rangoon Gazette*:—"We have seen a private letter from Mandalay, dated 13th October, in which it is stated that trade there is at a standstill owing to the political excitement. The movements of troops are incessant and preparations to repel any advance of the British are going on, 8,000 troops having been despatched in the past few days to the frontier. Orders had also been given to forcibly prevent the continued working of the Forests by the employees of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, and it was given out in Mandalay that if any Burmese was killed in performance of such duty reprisals would take place on British subjects in Mandalay. The palace had also suggested that the blocking up of the channel below Mandalay by the sinking of some of the Flotilla steamers and flats would be effectual in delaying the British advance." The merest gup and nothing more in this, but it serves to keep up interest and afford pabulum for conversation.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week was 209 against 198 and 216 in the 2 preceding weeks and 16 less than the corresponding week last year. There were 8 deaths from cholera against 4 and 10 in the 2 preceding weeks the quinquennial mean being 20. There were no deaths from the small-pox and none in the 3 preceding weeks. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints was comparatively moderate and close to the average of the preceding 5 years. The general mortality during the week was at the rate of 25·1 per 1000 per annum.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1885.

THE FAMINE INSURANCE FUND.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has done a serious disservice to the Government of India. He has revived a scandal which had well nigh been forgotten. Nor was the announcement that the Famine Insurance Fund had disappeared at all called for. As a matter of fact there never existed any such Fund, and Sir Rivers Thompson very aptly asked the Deputation that waited on him the other day, "Where is the Famine Insurance Fund?" Profoundly grateful for the postal and other advantages it derives from Government, the *Pioneer*, with great clearness has demonstrated that no such especial Fund was ever established, and there could be no disappearance of that which never existed. The arguments used were, it is true, second hand; but they had not lost their force by age. Mr. Mackenzie used them first in the Bengal Legislative Council in 1880 in reply to a speech of the late Hon'ble Kristodas Pal. The text of the arguments is contained in Sir John Strachey's Financial Statement of 1877-78. In it he declared that, to place the "finances on a sound and permanent basis for the future, it was absolutely essential to establish such a surplus of ordinary income over expenditure as should enable the Government to meet, from ordinary revenues, (1) all charges for the relief of famine; (2) all charges for unremunerative Public Works; and (3) all charges rendered necessary by unforeseen ordinary demands, or by urgent fiscal reforms including under this third heading the growing charges for exchange." Of course as no ratable apportionment was indicated, any one of the three heads might be allowed to have precedence of the others, or even to swallow the whole produce of the two taxes, the License, and the Road and Provincial Public Works Cesses, leaving nothing for famine. The President of the Bengal Council at the time was more astute. In supporting the remarks of Mr. Mackenzie, he adroitly merged the 1st and the 2nd heads together, and made out that Public Works were *ipso facto* famine works, and, therefore, there need be no distinction. The report of the debate says. "He (the President) found himself brought forward by the hon'ble member (Kristodas Pal) as a sponsor, at all events, of the Famine Insurance Fund, and of having brought in the Cess Bill with the view of providing a fund for expenditure on famine works. Now, if his hon'ble friend would try and recollect a little what did occur at the time, he would find simply this—that the Government of India, not the Government of Bengal, had a great scheme two years ago for providing funds for meeting famine expenditure, and they also said their intention was to invest the funds so raised in Public Works which would be useful to the country and prove practically a protection against famines." An unsophisticated reader in his simplicity might ask, if such was really the case why did Sir John Strachey make out a separate heading for "Famine," and another for "Unproductive Public Works," and how did the President of the Bengal Legislative Council drop out the defining term and refer to Public Works generally, when the original contemplated only "unproductive" works? But such questions would betray his ignorance of the art of debate, and the unlimited capacity of defining terms. The Secretary of State, when sanctioning the Road Cess, laid great stress upon the local character of the proposed Cess, which the people of every separate locality taxed would have the disbursement of and directly enjoy the benefits accruing from it; the words of the despatch are, that "the benefit should be direct, immediate and tangible. But the Bengal Government interpreted them to be merely explanatory and commendatory, and not mandative, very much in the same way in which Sir James Stephen has explained the Queen's Proclamation to be a mere flourish of language, and not binding upon any one. It was under such justification that the Public Works Cess was imposed to cover the loss by exchange, and deficits in ordinary income. Besides, remunerative public works are not so plentiful as to necessitate a separate heading. At least such was apparently the view of Government, and, therefore, no exception can be taken to the argument. The whole question, however, appears under a different aspect to the public. Sir John Strachey most distinctly promised that the new taxes proposed would be imposed for famine purposes. It was immediately after the Dekkan famine, which carried away between five and seven millions of human beings, and created the most lively sensation of sympathy, that he worked on the feelings of the public, and as a perfect master of tactics, took advantage of the occasion and of his own powers of rhetoric to the utmost to convince the public of the necessity of the measure. He went out of his way to say that the funds raised would be held as a sacred trust. His assurances and promises did not, however, suffice to thoroughly convince the public, and misgivings were current everywhere. The British Indian Association went the length of waiting on the Viceroy to protest against the proposed taxes, and His Excellency Lord Lytton assailed them with a scathing rebuke. He said, "you have entirely failed to recognise the fact that the sole purpose of this additional taxation you complain of is the preservation of the lives of the people from the effects of famine. To insinuate the contrary is to insinuate a calumny." Yes, the "sole purpose" was famine relief, and "to insinuate otherwise was to insinuate a calumny," and yet as we have shown above, the Bengal Government repudiated the idea altogether. Lord Lytton went further and said:

"I can well imagine what many of those I am now addressing may be disposed to say to me. Your good intentions are possibly sincere, but the path to the nethermost pit is already paved with good intentions. Promise is a good dog; but performance is a better. We have often heard the bow-wow of the first, we have yet to see the tail of the second. I am not now speaking of what they ought to do, but of what they would do with the means provided by the proposed taxes. There would be a prompt commencement and an uninterrupted continuation of the great and necessary task."

Such was, however, the estimation in which the assurances of these great personages were held, that even a further pledge was felt necessary, and this was given by Sir John Strachey speaking from his place in the Legislative Council in January 1878. If language can ever be precise the obvious meaning of the following extract cannot be mistaken,—"I feel confident that I shall be able to satisfy the Council and the public that the resolution which the Government has proclaimed will be faithfully carried out, and that the proceeds of those new taxes will be expended for the purpose of providing what I have called an insurance against famine, and for no other purpose whatever." How the last clause "*for no other purpose whatever*" comports with the making up of losses by exchange to which Mr. Mackenzie referred in the Bengal Legislative Council, or the preparation for a war with the Russians to which the Government of India referred in their reply to the Madras Chamber of Commerce, we need not want to enquire. It is possible to argue that war tends to devastation and that to famine, or that heavy losses by exchange tend to excessive taxation, and that to scarcity of food, and consequent famine; but it would be insulting to common sense to urge them, or to attempt to refute them. It is undeniable that notwithstanding the assurances given, the Finance Minister did use words, which provided for other purposes than famine, and it was owing to those words that the public demurred to accept his pledges as frank and sincere; and at the time one of the ablest and most outspoken of Englishmen, Mr. Yule, then President of the Chamber of Commerce, thus sketched the ideas which actuated the Finance Department:

"Let us avail of the opportunity to impose taxation of a kind which would be barely tolerated in ordinary times. Let us call it a Famine Insurance Fund, and let us say that the sole purpose of the taxation is to prevent the recurrence of the dreadful calamities that are devastating the Madras Presidency, afflicting Bombay, threatening the North-West, and which might travel as far as Bengal. The Governor-General can be talked over. We can tell the local Governments that while the tax is to be locally raised it will be spent locally and that will secure their approval. The people can hardly say nay. Their feelings must be deeply touched by the accounts they are reading and we can hold dissentients up to scorn and contumely for objecting to sacrifice a little to save their brethern from death and themselves from the risk of starvation; but let us insert, in the jumble of speeches and paragraphs that will be made and published, a saving clause to the effect that, of course in the nature of things, we cannot foresee what may happen, and it is just possible that circumstances not now foreseen may shipwreck all our goood intentions.

Few people will notice it. If all goes well, there will be no need ever to refer to it: but if the necessity arise, we can drag it out and take credit for the wonderful wisdom that foresaw and provided for the increased demands upon our resources."

How prophetic the last words of Mr. Yule were was fully illustrated by the speech of Mr. Mackenzie at the Bengal Legislative Council. It did not, however, suffice to allay the misgivings in the conscience of Lord Ripon. Three years ago he appointed a body of Commissioners to be the custodians of the Famine Insurance Fund. The President of that body was the Comptroller General, and a non-official European and a non-official Native were the members. But Lord Ripon was never equal to the adroitness of his official surroundings, and his best intentions were invariably addled by the cold blast of his advisers. The Finance Department never gave any money to the Commissioners to hold in custody, and the non-official members in disgust resigned their posts. It would seem that at the India Office the tradition of this Fund had not died out, and so when Lord Randolph Churchill primed himself for his Budget speech, he could not get over it and so had to blab out an unpleasant truth. We leave it to the *Pioneer* to show whether the "bow-wow" of Promise still remains a bow-wow or not, and how far the tail of Performance has become visible.

WILDE IN INDIA.

AFTER a long and distinguished career as a statesman and administrator Sir Madhava Rao has stooped to criticising Hindu female toilette. Under the *nom de plume* of "Native Thinker," he has lately given publication, in a Madras paper, to his ideas about what *improves* and what *impairs* feminine beauty. In this, however, he has entirely mistaken his vocation. He is

we fancy, too advanced in age to weigh well the attractive force of feminine charms, and his previous training has not been, we presume, such as to qualify him for the role of Worth. True, the hoary sage Vatsayana once wrote a treatise on toilette requisites; but he had the good sense to confine himself to *description* and not to descend to *criticism*, and a greater sage than he—old Manu himself—denounced as sinful the attempt of the amorous swain even to cast a stolen glance at a lady engaged in the mysteries of her toilette. There is, moreover, no natural and constant standard of beauty to appeal to, and fancy and national customs must govern such questions to a great extent, and the fancy of one person is no proof for another. Philosophy or *a priori* reasoning in this case is also of no avail, and Sir Madhava, relying on it, lamentably breaks down at every step of his argument. Thus he denounces the use of *misi*, which blackens the teeth, as "shocking beyond measure" and, "an insult to nature who (?) has bestowed fine pearly teeth on Asiatic ladies." We are not much concerned about the use, as it has gone out of fashion in Calcutta, but we fail to perceive how the blackness of the teeth is essentially "shocking," more than the redness produced by the betel leaf, which Madrassi ladies chew without exception, and which, we venture to think, Sir Madhava himself does not abjure. The propriety of a color depends upon its assimilation or contrast with another, and the contrast of a speck of black on a fair face as a means of heightening beauty was once so prized in England that court-plaster became a prevailing fashion, and it was so esteemed by a far greater connoisseur than the gallant Knight of the South that Hafiz was willing to give away the rich cities of Samarkand and Bokhara for a single mole on the cheek of his beloved. On the other hand, the contrast of white teeth on a black complexion and, alas! how many of our Indian women are black! is generally held to be repulsive, and the attempt to remove it by art is but natural in the female breast. The *misi*, moreover, has always been held to be a valuable strengthener of the gums, and the native ladies of India owe to it the soundness of their teeth, and perfect independence of the art of the dentist. It would be a positive blessing to the young ladies of Europe and America if they could secure immunity from the tortures of chloroform and laughing gas and the extracting forceps by blacking their teeth with *misi*. Nature has not been very lavish in her gift of "pearly teeth" to Asiatic ladies, we can recall many teeth which are any thing but "pearly," and so often do men and women in civilized society heap insults on insults on her in a thousand different ways that the less we think of her the better in such cases. Nature has given to man hair on the head, and beard on the chin, and nails on the fingers, and even Sir Madhava himself daily insults her by cropping and shaving and paring. A perfect state of nature would imply the abdication of our shoes and habiliments, and we are sure our critic would not like to realise this awkward but legitimate conclusion of his argument. Seeing that Calcutta ladies have abjured *misi* within the last thirty years, we have not the smallest possible objection to their Madrasi sisters doing the same, but we dislike false reasoning and gush, particularly from persons of the position of our critic.

Sir Madhava next dwells on the use of saffron and turmeric as cosmetics. He cannot understand "why should healthy bodies be artificially made to appear as if they suffer from jaundice or other disorder of the liver?" Nor can we. But if the critic would ask of some one near and dear to him he would find a ready reply. And after all, is the color of saffron really the same as that produced by jaundice? On the contrary, it closely resembles the complexion of fair Indian women; and those whose complexion does not come up to the fairest tint do well to *improve* their darker shades by the help of the cosmetic. Sir Madhava must be aware that the Indian Aryans once had the same fair complexion which characterises the Persians and Armenians and Europeans, and it is the daily use of turmeric as a condiment that has given them the color that they now prize so highly. It is possible that total abstinence from turmeric for a few generations (not one) may restore to us the primitive tint of our skin. Europeans indulging in turmeric in India attain the yellow tinge in a few years, and their issue born in Europe, if domiciled there, do not show any sign of it. But is Sir Madhava prepared to try the experiment by a total boulversement of the native culinary art?

He turns next to the hair. He says, "curly hair is beautiful." Doubtless it was so thought in Europe and in parts of India in the last century when the curling iron was most in vogue, and ladies remained as frights in their dressing rooms for hours with curl paper twisted all round their head; but the fashion has long since changed, and ladies now do compare curls with the pilage of the poodle, and at times recall the head of the wooly haired Africans. However, taste differs, and we do not wish to quarrel about it. We cannot, however, tolerate the embargo which Sir Madhava wants to place on the use of the comb. He says "Nature's rare gifts in this respect are artificially nulified by means of the comb and even a little bee's wax;" and in the fervour of his detestation exclaims "What Vandalism!" This is too bad. Indeed are you Sir Madhava, earnest in this respect? Do you really wish that Hindu ladies should descard the comb altogether? And have you set the example by abstaining from its use and of oil for your head? Bees' wax and oil and pomatum and pomades are intended to subserve the same purpose, and if you dislike Bees' wax, most Indians think it far better than tallow and lard which go to the formation of pomades. We shall not for a moment deny that an unoiled, uncombed head of hair would soon restore us to our primitive simplicity of nature; but we doubt if Sir Madhava will find many persons to follow his precepts, even when backed by his example.

Sir Madhava next descends to the zone, the belt or *Kamarband* which has been the theme of poets ever since the world began. He wants some thing "of the elastic type," meaning of course India-rubber bands in lieu of the gold chains which Indian ladies patronise; but as we happen not to know any thing of the "P-au-vadai or Podavai" which the zone is to tie, we must say nothing about it. We can only express our sincere sympathy for Sir Madhava when he may happen to encounter a lady of the right sort with his new æsthetic doctrines. We can well conceive how earnestly he would repeat a parody of a verse in the Chandi which was a little while ago published in Calcutta. As it may prove useful to many a social reformer, besides Sir Madhava, we print it here in original.

Ya devī-dvara parsveshu jhanta hastena sansthita,
Namastasyai, namastasyai namastasyai namo namah.

THE BASTI QUESTION.

I.

WE propose to consider this question at some length. Hence the serial number. The present moment is opportune for the purpose for several reasons. The question has been taken up in earnest only in Calcutta, and the return of Mr. Harrison, if not the coming elections, will add vigour to the efforts of the Corporation in this direction. The example of Calcutta again is sure to have its due influence upon the Suburban Municipality, and sooner or later the Bastis of the Suburbs will come in for their due share of attention. The Amalgamation scheme is another occasion to bring the question into prominence. After all, the Suburbs are one immense Basti; and the utmost efforts to distinguish what is called the *urban* portion of the Suburbs for purposes of amalgamation with the town will fail to prevent a vast accession to the Basti area in Calcutta. And should the amalgamation take place, the solution of the Basti question, as applied to the total area, will affect not only the rate-payer's pockets, but also the Basti population in a very marked manner. Last not least of all we apprehend a coming question in England will be largely mixed up with this difficult matter. We allude to "the Municipalisation of Land" into which the Radicals seem now to have lowered their tune of "nationalisation of land." There is a deep-rooted connection between the policy which governs the question in England and that which underlies the present cry for Basti improvement in Calcutta on sanitary grounds. And it is of importance that our rulers should not hastily commit themselves to a particular line of action and consequently shut the door to all subsequent appeal to reason and conscience. They should see the endless ramifications of the question and compare the gravity of the proposed measures with the difficulty of reaching thereby the seat of the evil. We are free to admit that there is solid ground of complaint and that there is a modicum of evil in the condition of Bastis. But we are staggered by facts on the other side. And all that we wish now is that well-meaning persons should consider how much—how very much—would have to be effected in order to really remove that evil. The danger is that as in course of time the latent difficulties of the question disclose themselves so the assailants or the party of change will give up a good many of their points of attack and carry on their warfare simply for the sake of prestige against points of minor importance, regardless of how much their opponents are made to suffer in any case. It is impossible for agitators of a certain kind to be impressed with all the difficulties of this question. Their mode of reasoning is simple enough: Mr. A is a great and impartial authority: he says the Bastis ought to be effaced, therefore, the niggars must yield." And then again Mr. A will consider:—"I have got so many behind me and have committed myself so far, how can I now think of receding?" We do not care to wrangle with the followers of men in the position of Mr. A. It is simply hopeless for us to make ourselves useful in such attempts. But we do wish that those who consider themselves to be the leaders of small Anglo-Indian fry will not rush into a decision without mature deliberation.

The term *Basti* as the Calcutta Administration Report for 1883-84 informs us "is *per se* applicable to *any* plot of land occupied by tiled huts instead of pucca houses." It follows that land occupied by thatched houses (in the Suburbs) would be *Basti a fortiori*. Further light is thrown by the remark in the same report that "it is not at all an easy matter . . . to determine (1) what is a *Basti* as distinguished from garden and unoccupied land, and (2) what constitutes a single *Basti* as distinguished from several *Bastis*." The land in the east of the town was for the greater portion originally garden land and as the town is growing, this garden land is year by year being built upon, sometimes by pucca houses and in other cases by huts, and it is said to be "no easy matter practically to determine the stage at which garden land dotted here and there with huts should be considered as having passed into the *Basti* phase."

The writer of the report has evidently confined his attention to the Town of Calcutta. He seems to think that pucca houses represent the normal order of things, and huts form the exception which, when a source of sanitary inconvenience, should give way before the enlightened demand for improvements in the capital of Asia. But let it be supposed for one moment that the huts are the normal order of things, and we hope it will be at once perceived that what goes by the name of improvement would wear a very different aspect. Moreover, it may be conceived that the occupiers of huts are not always distinguishable in native society from occupiers of the pucca houses. Consequently any action taken against the first named class, would awaken the sympathy of their fellows occupying pucca-houses. This difficulty would not make much noise at least for a time; because it would be confined to the powerful sections of native society. Hence it has happened that the rich land-owner to whom belongs the site of the Basti houses has become the sole object of attack with the improvers of Calcutta. The Administration report discloses some friction with these landowners, but we are told also that in several cases the landowners have co-operated with the Municipal authorities. The weak point of the report is that their co-operation has not attracted the attention which it deserves. The land-owners have yielded to the demand for improvement simply because they expect to pro-

fit by having done so. They will raise the rents of the Bastis, and thus recoup themselves for any burdens thrown upon them. Eventually, then, it is the poorer sections who will be the largest to suffer. Is that desirable?

The struggle between the rich and the poor is daily growing into larger proportions. It would be a pity if the Europeans of the better order should fail to perceive the magnitude of this question. It is they who have to answer before the bar of their own conscience for the consequences of importing into this country this most difficult element of European civilization. And it thus becomes them to ponder betimes whether in attacking the Basti nuisance for physical sanitation they do not engender an immense social disease before which Europe with its Communism and Nihilism trembles in awe.

There are other aspects of this question connected at once with our law of inheritance and with the domestic economy of our society—aspects which will disclose the insanitary condition of our pucca houses as well—which we must reserve for future discussion.

THE DAY OF MOURNING.

THE 1st of November, 1885, will henceforward figure in the Bengal Calendar as a day of mourning for all connected with land in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, for it was on that day that the Bengal Tenancy Act was put into force. The day was not ill selected. Sir Rivers Thompson has openly avowed his want of faith in the binding force of the Decalogue, and he has emphasized that avowal by putting the unrighteous Act into force on a day which is held by all honest Christians to be a day of rest by command of the Almighty—the holy Sabbath. The desecration of the Sabbath and the overturning of the rights and privileges of a large class of Her Majesty's loyal subjects go well together; otherwise the selection of this day would be unmeaning.

We observed in a previous issue, that the draft rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act published by the Bengal Government are *ultra vires*, inasmuch as the Local Government has no power to make such rules under Sec. 189, or to publish them under Sec. 190, before the Act has been put into operation. The Bengal Government has, therefore, simply amused itself with exercises in the act of drafting, and the procedure laid down in Section. 190 must be gone through again, after the Act comes into force. This will entail no small amount of inconvenience to judicial officers and the public. The working of a large number of the provisions of the Act, depends upon the rules that will be made by the Bengal Government and the other authorities. So much so, indeed, is the dependence of the one on the other, that the Legislative Council has been obliged to pass in hot haste, and in suspension of the standing rules, a short Act for postponing the operation of two of the most important provisions of the Act, leaving the judicial officers and the public to put up with the inconvenience with regard to other provisions, the best way they may. We apprehend, however, that the working of the Act, without the rules, will give rise not only to confusion and inconvenience, but will also lead to irregularities which will be followed by a plentiful crop of litigation. Where, we ask, was the necessity for putting the Act into operation before the rules are made? The Committee of Landholders pointed out as forcibly as they could, the necessity of carefully framing the rules, and the great confusion that would arise unless the Act was put into operation after all the rules under it had been legally made. But no heed was taken of their representations. Government has now placed itself in the ridiculous position of having to suspend the operation of important portions of an Act, almost immediately after it had issued its fiat that it would be put into operation. By their own conduct they have falsified the vaunted declaration which they made both here and in England, to the effect that no Legislative measure had within recent years received such exhaustive and deliberate consideration as the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Having so far admitted their mistake the Government should have acceded to the prayer of the landholders and put off the operation of the Act till April next. For the sake of the Government itself this short delay was necessary. It is clear even, from a cursory perusal of the published draft rules, that in its anxiety to put the Act speedily into force these draft rules were framed in indecent haste. A large portion of them are wholly irrelevant, as regards the matters upon which the local Government has been authorised to frame them; some of them encroach upon the powers of the Board of Revenue, and others go much beyond the scope of the authority vested in the Government. It is easy to see that they are the productions of the Bengal Secretariat, but in matters like these it would have been well if the Government had entrusted the work to its responsible law officers. But that was not to be, and in its place we have a letter in the *Times*, to vindicate the line of action adopted. And what a vindication! To hoodwink the British public the letter assumes an impartial character, and makes a few admissions which it is believed would hide its *exparte* character, and at the same time save the substance of the Act; but in this it fails completely. Adverting to the cardinal mistake of the Act it says: "The difficulty of adapting a single measure to meet the requirements of the two provinces has scarcely been surmounted by the Legislature. In many respects it still remains to be solved by the Local Government, which, under some thirty sections of the Act, is empowered to make various rules for the purpose of adapting general principles to varying circumstances." Commenting on this passage the *Englishman* justly observes: "If an opponent of the measure had said this, it might have been deemed a calumny. The very worst form of legislation is that which leaves, not mere functional details, but points of law and practice to be determined by Local Government. And yet the people of England are requested to believe that the landlords and ryots of Bengal are now desirous to submit themselves to the vague and uncertain provisions of this new law." The letter was written on September 5, long before the date of the Tinkering Bill, and no mention is there made of it. The amending Act suspends only some of the "thirty sections," leaving the others to take their chance. But the sections are not the most important part of the Act, nor can their suspension, till the 1st of February next, make any material change in the spoliatory character of the Act. The rules under the sections may be framed by Solomon himself; they may be the best that human knowledge and forethought can devise; they may prevent every possible harm that the procedure they are to govern might produce; but they cannot touch the substantive rulings of the Acts; and these rulings have, under the colour of law, taken away from the people rights which were in the most solemn and formal manner granted them, with the approval of the British Parliament, and the assent of the Sovereign of Great Britain, and which they have enjoyed undisturbed for well nigh a century. It is difficult to conceive a parallel to such an Act in the whole history of civilized legislation. Even the rights of the slave-holders in British America were fully recognised, and compensation to the extent of twenty millions granted them in order to liberate the slaves. But, in India, the legitimate rights of the people in their landed property—property which, in many cases, they have held for unnumbered generations, have been taken away without any fair and honest reason. Henceforward the zemindar and ryot will alike observe the first of November as a day of mourning even as they observe by fasting the anniversary of the death of Bhishma, or as the Mahammadans observe, by beating their breast and tearing their hair, the anniversary of the death of Hasen and Hossen.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy arrived at Delhi on the morning of 29th October and was duly received by the civil and military officers of the station and the *elite* of the native community, including the princes of the Ex-Emperor's family. His Excellency is putting up at the Ludlow Castle, so well-known to all students of the great Sepoy War, which is now used as the residence of the Divisional Commissioner. Artillery horses have been brought drown from Mirat for the purpose of driving their Excellencies to the various sights in and about Delhi. The same evening a Conversazione was given by the Municipality at their excellent Institute, when an address of welcome was presented to the Viceroy. On the following morning Her Excellency Lady Dufferin, opened the St. Stephen's Hospital for women, connected with the Delhi branch of the Cambridge Mission.

A REMARKABLE trial for bigamy, which has been lately held in London, has created a great sensation in English society. It is alleged that a meat salesman, named Malcolm, married a girl at Brighton after three days' courtship, and deserted her within four days of the marriage. The defendant put forward an *alibi*, and there was an extraordinary conflict of evidence. There is naturally great sympathy for the deserted girl. She was virtually a widow even before her honeymoon was over. What we do not understand is the unwonted ebullition of feeling which is exhibited by the English people on this occasion. Is not such desertion and the crime of bigamy the natural outcome of their marriage institutions? The custom of the country allows courtship, without interference from relatives, if the girl is of marriageable age, to the couple which intend to be united in the bonds of hymen. In the case under notice the man courted the girl for three days, there was a sudden liking for each other, and there was a hasty marriage. The man was a villain, but who was to find out for the girl, whether her intended husband was acting the part of a villain? In India such a state of things would never have been allowed. Marriages here are managed by parents and brothers and other kind relatives, and Hindu society is happy in its marriage laws, the hysteric cries of a Hindu lady in the columns of the *Times of India*, and the ignorant intermeddling with our marital institutions by Justice Pinhey notwithstanding.

WE HAD occasion some time ago to advert to the arbitary manner in which the Burdwan commissioners' office was removed from Chinsurah, to great public inconvenience and dissatisfaction, and we are glad to notice that a well-reasoned memorial, largely and influentially signed, has been presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying that the Commissioner's office be located at Chinsurah as before. The names of such eminent men as Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., Babu Durga Churn Law, the Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, and about 2000 Zamindars, merchants and royts of Midnapore and Hooghly, are a sufficient guarantee that the evil complained of is keenly felt. It is evident that Midnapore and Hooghly suffer most by the arrangement, and there can be no harm in acceeding to the prayer of the memorialists, considering the central position of Hooghly, both from a geographical point of view and from the view of facility of communication by rail, water and public road. The momorialists point out with much force that the growing importance of Midnapore, the complications of its Khas Mahals, the amalgamation of the Ghattal Munsufi Chowki with Hooghly, and the opening of the Tarukessur Railway, are all in favour of the removal to Chinsurah. The arragement would certainly be objectionable if it involved any great hardships on remote districts like that of Bancoorah. But it is pointed out that the appeals from Midnrpore and Hooghly bear a ratio to those from Bancoora and other contiguous districts in the proportion of 4 to 1. We do not of course, vouch for the accuracy of the figures. A careful consideration of these facts will, we trust, induce his Honor to accede to the prayer of the memorialists.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FIELD, who goes on furlough early next year, will, it is said, retire on a well-earned pension at the expiry of his leave. Babu Brojendro Kumar Seal, the District Judge of Bankoora, is said to have some chance of getting the officiating appointment, during Mr. Field's absence. The news is too good to be easily believed.

DAWSON, the Railway Guard who was tried by the Punjab Chief Court on a charge of murder of Sergeant Travis of the Volunteers, at Multan, in August last, was found guilty by the jury of the minor charge of culpable homicide, and sentenced by Mr. Justice Spitta, to 5 years hard labour. The principal witness against Dawson was his own wife, who carried on an intrigue with Travis, which provoked the jealous husband to commit the murder. Five years imprisonment is hardly an adequate punishment for a man who commits a cold-blooded and deliberate murder, at least when we judge by the standard of even-handed justice of Sir Rivers Thompson, who could not see his way of saving the life of the poor stripling Tincowry Pal, for whom fifteen thousand men—rich and poor—supplicated. But there is some difference between the color of Dawson and Tincowry Pal.

IT MUST have struck the most careless passer-by, along the Strand Road, that the unprotected state of the platforms of the Port Commissioner's recently built ware-houses is most dangerous to those employed on it, and would sooner or later lead to some fatal accident. We were, therefore, not surprised to hear of the death of a coolie the other day, while engaged in hooking a sling to a bale of piece-goods, which was being let down into the street from the third loft of one of the new godowns. We are glad that the Coroner's jury thought that the Post Commissioners ought to secure the crane stages of the ware-houses, with proper chains and railing for the safety of the work men, and we trust that the Commissioners, or the Government will, at once take action in the matter, which has been already neglected too long.

YET ANOTHER shooting-case, under most painful circumstances, occurred on Monday last and the scene of the tragedy this time was Fort William. Gunner Leddicott of the Royal Artillery fired off a loaded carbine at corporal Atkins and hit him, the ball entering his right breast and penetrating to the lungs. The gunner had evidently intended some one else for his prey and shot the corporal only when he attempted to snatch off the loaded carbine, suspecting foul play. The corporal, though dangerously wounded, is doing well, and Leddicott is under arrest, awaiting instructions from the Commander-in-Chief, as to whether he is to be made over to the Civil authorities, or tried by a Court-martial. Cases of comrades shooting comrades and privates shooting officers, particularly in the European regiments, are becoming so alarmingly frequent, that some steps should at once be adopted for checking the evil effectively. Fort William to-day, Mooltan to-morrow, Ambala the day after, Bombay the next day, are the scenes of these tragic occurrences without the authorities seemingly taking any proper notice of them, beyond the trial and punishment of the offenders in the particular cases. The press have always been urging the extreme necessity of introducing some drastic regulations about ball ammunitions, but no heed seems to have been paid to their remonstrances as yet. It is not the lives of the comrades and officers alone that are unsafe, but those of unoffending and helpless civilians are exposed to very serious risks.

CAPTAIN A. W. Hearsey, of the now notorious Laidman-Hearsey case, was lately in our midst, and our countrymen very properly accorded him a warm reception the other day. Although owing to the Pooja holidays there was not a large gathering, yet the presence of men like Babu Norendranath Sen, Messrs. R. D. Mehta, S. J. Padsha, Kumar Denendronarian Roy, and Mr. Noor Mahammad Jacharia amply testifies to the success of the effort to honour the gallant Captain. We are sure our countrymen will be thankful to Captain Hearsey for sentiments like the following which he expressed on that occasion. "I look upon India as mine and my children's country, as we had been domiciled in it for 125 years, and I never wished to leave it, unless Providence ever gave me sufficient means to go home, not for ease and rest, but that I might be able to urge the rights of individuals and point out abuses, and also how those abuses might and could be rectified." They do him honour and to the nation he so worthily represents. Would that more were of his mind.

IT IS notified that in future none but *bona-fide* passengers will be admitted to the Eastern Bengal Railway platforms at the Sealdah terminus, and persons desirous of receiving or seeing off their friends, or having other business on the platform, will have to purchase special platform tickets at half an anna each. We are not told what may have been the reason of this innovation, and we do not know if in these days of terrible financial pressure, the Government has an eye to profit, as an honest penny turned in any fashion cannot be objected to. But the exclusion of the friends and servants of intending passengers in this arbitrary manner will be felt as a great hardship, particularly by Europeans, who regard a farewell or reception incomplete unless accorded at the exact point of arrival or departure. The hobby is not quite a novelty as the East Indian Railway has been trying it at Delhi and other important stations, though not with much success; but a good deal of heart-burning and inconvenience to the public has been the result. We should have thought that the Government had profited by the lesson.

WE HAD vainly hoped that the thorough exposure of Mr. Laidman in the late Massouri affair had seen the last of civilian snobism. A new *avatar* has 'however' turned up at Sialkote. Colonel Birch, the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkote, while in the exercise of his judicial functions, is alleged to have addressed Mr. Homan, District Superintendent of Police, who was about to make a statement on oath, in these terms:—"You shall speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; *and take care that it is the whole truth.*" Naturally aggrieved, the District Superintendent protested against the use of the words underlined. The Court was not treating him like a gentleman, but like a coolie. The rejoinder made by the Court was still less courteous; and on Mr. Homan protesting further, he was fined Rs. 50 for contempt. The matter was handed up to the higher authorities; and Mr. Perkins, Commissioner of the Division with Mr. Tucker, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, has gone to Sialkote to investigate. Ten to one, the scandal in this case, as in the other case, would never have seen public light had not the aggrieved been an European. But it is not difficult to imagine what treatment the poor natives get at the hands of these sturdy *huzoors*, who do not scruple thus to insult Europeans of standing and respectability.

THE STURDY Parsee Reformer of Hindoo social evils has at last found a worthy companion-at-arms. He has him in the person of our late redoubtable Law Member, Mr. Whitley Stokes. The campaign will now progress merrily. Mr. Stokes begins by confessing that, though by Act XV of 1856, all legal obstacles to widow re-marraige have been removed, the number of widows, who have availed themselves of this Act, is infinitesimally small. He does not stop to ask why, but goes on to lay down that the only practical course is to limit the number of young widows, and this he would do by enacting that every marriage, solemnized between Hindus, shall be void unless at the date of the marriage the husband has completed his age of sixteen years and the wife has completed her age of twelve years. How this law will tend to reduce the number of young widows he does not stoop to explain. He is probably aware that there is a law like this in England, and that it has not in any way prevented a large amount of widowhood there. He cannot be unaware, too, of the enormous number of spinsters who have no chance of marriage in England. Can the law which has so lamentably failed in England be more effectual here? Mr. Stokes is known to be a great adept in Hindu Law, and the benighted Hindus would have been only too glad to welcome such a wholesome piece of legislation, had it not been for the unfortunate and unforeseen obstacle raised by the *Indian Spectator* who thus delivers himself:

"Though cordially appreciating his motive, I do not think that the drastic remedies, suggested by Mr. Whitley Stokes for the two most obstinate disorders of Indian society, need be resorted to. They are chronic evils, and will have to be treated more or less on the homœpathic principle. Our late Law Member will be glad to hear that a number of suggestions are now before Government, and that those generally approved may be adopted before long in the interests of suffering humanity."

IT IS officially stated that the estimated cost of the expedition to Burmah will be five lakhs per month. Any one having the slighest acquaintance with Government, specially military, expenditure, knows how smoothly the actual exceeds the estimate without anybody knowing anything about it, and no body knows what the actual cost of this most unnecessary and uncalled for war is likely to be. Our estimate off hand is five lakhs per diem.

THE TIME given to King Theebaw, for reply to the ultimatum is, Mandlay 5th, Rangoon 10th November. Unless he submits to the proposed terms *completely*, hostilities will commence on the 11th. However much the Government may be congratulated on its prompt decision and vigorous action, one is tempted to wonder why half as much vigour and promptness should not have been displayed in the case of the *other* frontier ultimatum. Of course the tame white elephant and the grisley bear are quite too different Zoological specimens to deal with.

IN one of the midland large towns, in England, Dr. Jenner was recently hung in effigy; a horse and a cow were exhibited in waggons as the sources of Jenner's poison, and a coffin on an open bier symbolised the result of Jenner's discovery. "These and other features," says the *Leisure Hour*, "proved that the demonstration was not simply against compulsory vaccination, but represented entire disbelief in this defence against small-pox." If such inveterate prejudices are entertained in the heart of England against the efficacy of vaccination, what wonder is there that ignorant people in the jungly tracts in the outlying districts in India show rancorous hatred against Jenner's noble discovery! If the people who burnt Jenner's effigy disbelieve in the defence discovered by him against the terrible scourge of humanity in the form of small-pox, would they adopt inoculation as a substitute for vaccination? But India is not England, and should, therefore, be subjected to rank abuse without let or hinderance.

AS THE General Election is drawing near, the excitement in England is growing intense, and we in India are watching the passages-at-arms with great anxiety. The evils attendant upon a General Election seem to have multiplied this time to a far greater extent than on previous occasions. The question has actually been publicly mooted whether lying to an employer in the matter of giving a vote is a sin. The next question that would probably be discussed is whether when such important interests are at stake, thefts and frauds and assaults and murders should be condemned as crimes. It will perhaps be contended that considering the immense benefits which would be conferred upon humanity by a particular faction or party,—Conservative, Liberal, or Radical—securing the Government of the country, the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number should wink at, if not actually condone, any laches of law, social, or moral. This is certainly a convenient doctrine, but what becomes of the public code of morals? It is a great comfort to hear that no great amount of lying will be needed on the present occasion. There is a stringent provision against it in the Election law, which runs as follows: "One year's imprisonment with labour, or a fine of £200, awaits any one, who shall directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, make use of, or threaten to make use of any force, violence, or restraint, or inflict, or threaten to inflict, by himself, or by any other person, any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm or loss, upon

or against any person in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting at any election." We see that there is also a provision against spiritual curses and anathemas. The Brahmins in India may now laugh in their sleeves (only they have got no sleeves) in seeing the English people showing such anxiety against spiritual imprecations. The Legislature may forge its thunder-bolts, but the election-time, people will argue, is no time to heed its commands. When the public mind regains its normal equanimity, ample expiation may be made for the crime which is now committed.

"STRIKE when the iron is hot," this is a maxim which our English contemporaries know well how to follow to the letter. Both the English and the Anglo-Indian Press are teeming with articles holding King Theebaw to detestation. Burma must be annexed, the Lord of White Elephant must be deposed, and the two Burmas must be united. There is a depression of Trade abroad, and new fields must be opened up for British merchandise. The General Elections are approaching, and the ministers must retain their present footing by showing to the English electorate how vigorous has been their foreign policy, how very careful they are in protecting and advancing British interests, and what mines of wealth they have thrown open to the enterprising British merchant. As to conquering Burma, the affair can be managed with as much ease as reviewing troops in an open plain. Then why should Burma remain isolated from the British territory? No reply to the Ultimatum has yet been received, but preparations against Theebaw are actively proceeding. The expeditionary force is ready, and will take the field at a moment's notice. Public journalists also are heaping up the wrongs, real or imaginary, which Theebaw has committed. The following may be taken as a specimen of the style of writing. The extract is taken from *St. James's Gazette:* "The two Burmas are really but one country with no natural divisions. The boundary-line is simply a parallel of latitude. The tranquillity and prosperity of the two countries are intimately associated. Under King Theebaw's reign every evil of mis-government has prevailed. Massacres have been frequent; gambling has been used as a source of revenue; the people have been oppressed and plundered; none dare show any sign of comfort or competence; the rich are imprisoned and murdered; the poor are driven from their homes, many of them to become dacoits and robbers, preying on our frontier villages. More than this. Upper Burma is now a harbour of refuge for all the bad characters of our provinces. As the Chief Commissioner in the last minute on the subject says, 'from the Thoo-gyee who steals the Government money, to the dacoit who rushes red-handed from murder, they all fly to Upper Burma, and find there all the benefits of exile with none of its disadvantages.' It is no marvel, therefore, if waves of crime and violence unheard of before Theebaw's time, pass over our provinces and render the maintenance of order exceedingly difficult. Moreover, from time to time we hear of massacre, not merely of Burmese, but of British subjects, Chinamen, Hindoos, Chittagonians, Suratees. We have allowed the representative of the Queen to crouch, bare-headed and shoeless, before this brutal king. We have allowed him to ruin our trade," and, therefore, his measure of iniquity is full, and he must be removed, especially as there is no risk in doing so. "No acquisition of territory," continues the same writer, "could be more easily made, and more cheaply sustained, or would eventually be more profitable, than the taking of Upper Burma. . . A new route for trade with China would at the same time fall into our hands; and the gain to humanity is too obvious to be urged." The same role was played when Oudh was annexed, and for the sake of humanity Theebaw must share the fate of Wajid Ali Shah.

OUR ATTENTION has been drawn to a Bill which has lately been introduced into the Madras Legislative Council, to provide for the prevention of injury to railways from the escape or overflow of water from irrigation works and tanks situated upon the lands of zemindars or other landholders. It is freely admitted that there is urgent necessity for legislative interference with respect to the construction of railways. These railways are by no means an unmixed good. The injury which has been done by them to the country has been immense. We do not depreciate the advantages which they have conferred upon the country, but the evils which have come in their train are simply incalculable. They have brought with them floods and famine, malarious disease and death. The natural water-courses of the country have been filled up or obstructed, and rain-water annually floods the districts now which formerly enjoyed complete immunity from them. No crops can be grown now in places where there were abundant harvests before. We can name many districts where paddy fields are now lying waste, but where in pre-railway days the land bore an abundant harvest. The people lived in health and comfort, but since the construction of the railway-lines thousands are starving and are dying of starvation. All this evil has been simply due to the faulty system in which railways are constructed. If a large number of culverts were constructed to allow the rain-water to pass, these affected districts would have been properly drained, and there would have been neither floods nor malarious fever in places which were reputed to be healthy before. *Bunds* and dams which prevented the overflow of Damodar and other rivers from overflowing their banks, have been in many places removed to protect the railway lines which run on one side of the river from the rush of waters during the rains. There being now no protective works on the other side, the lands situated on the further bank of the river are all annually flooded, and the people are ruined. The Madras Government would evidently compel landholders to construct protective works on their estates, but we should like to know what steps it proposes to take to compel the railway authorities to improve the lines in such a way that no injury may be done by the overflow of water caused by the blocking of water-courses. The want of culverts in the railway lines is now a crying evil, and we would urge upon the Government to save millions of men from poverty, disease and death by taking prompt steps to supply the want. An amendment of the Railway Act is now urgently needed.

SERIOUS complaints have been made about certain promotions lately made in the Education Department. We are generally loth to notice the bickerings caused by what is commonly called "unfair promotions." In every case of promotion there must be several disappointments, and bickerings in many such cases are easily accounted for. There are others, however, which concern the likes and dislikes of heads of departments—of pure favoritism in short—which the Government have often tried to put down by rules and orders, and which when they occur require to be stigmatized by the press. The Government Resolution establishing the present scheme of graded Subordinate Education Service lays down a well-considered and judicious standard of seniority and efficiency for promotion, but this has been completely set aside in some recent promotions. In one instance, that of a Maulavi at Dacca, the promotion has been made from the 4th to the 2nd grade over the heads of no less than forty officers, and in another a clerk low in the 3rd grade has been lifted over 20 persons, some of whom are Professors, Inspectors, and Head Masters, whose ability and efficiency stand beyond question. We are sorry to have to notice this, as we believe Mr. Tawney would be the last person to do deliberate wrong to any person; but there can be no denying that in the two instances mentioned above grave injustice has been done.

WE FIND from the review of the Trade of India for 1884 that the imports were valued at Rs. 67,02,91,258 and the exports at Rs. 84,98,73,517. During the five previous years there was considerable commercial activity in the country, and the volume of trade expanded steadily. Last year saw this progress temporarily interrupted by a considerable restriction in the export trade, chiefly in exports of Indian production and manufacture, although the re-export trade also exhibits smaller dimensions than in the preceding year. The value of Indian merchandise exported diminished by about 477¼ lakhs, being more than 5½ per cent. less than in 1883-84. Out of this sum nearly 374 lakhs represent the extent of the decline in the rice and wheat trade, which accounts for nearly 78 per cent. of the whole decrease in the value of the export trade. If to this item is added a decline of 109¾ lakhs in the exports of raw cotton, the whole decline in the export trade is more than accounted for. There was, indeed, a contraction of greater or less extent in some other important staples of the Indian export trade, such for instance as coffee, tea, indigo, opium, silk, and sugar, but in none was there a restriction at all approaching that which occurred in rice, wheat, and cotton, and these smaller decreases were more than balanced by an expansion of trade in such items as cotton, yarn and piece-goods, hides and skins, jute and gunny bags, and seeds. Although, however, the trade was slightly less than that of 1883-84, it was 26 per cent. in excess of that of 1879-80, six years previously.

IT IS yet a puzzle to those qualified to pronounce an authoritative opinion, as to whether King Theebaw will prudently accede to the British demands or run the risk of an uncertain war. Reports hitherto received, though not absolutely contradictory in their nature, do not point to any thing very conclusive. Great excitement is said to be prevailing in Mandalay and war preparations are vigorously going on, under the superintendence of the Burmese generalissimo, Mengyee, whose party —the war party—was in the ascendant sometime ago. But a later telegram says, that the Kin Woon's influence is in the ascendant and there is greater prospect of a peaceful settlement. According to one report, Theebaw is in favour of war, while his advisers are in favour of peace. Another report gives out that the ministers and officials, apprehensive that the acceptance of the British demands will involve the loss of office and emoluments, are inflaming the minds of the soldiery by holding out prospects of starvation in the event of a surrender of Mandalay. The exorbitant demands of the British Government—one of which, we understand, is that all foreign relations of the Burmese kingdom shall be placed in the hands of an English Resident of Mandalay—however, make the probability of an amicable settlement extremely remote. The Burmese Envoy at Paris interviewed the British Ambassador, to whom he has presented a note, stating that he has telegraphed to Mandalay proposing arbitration in the question at issue between Great Britain and Burma. He also gave his assurances that it was the wish of Theebaw to establish friendly relations with England. Theebaw has appointed an English speaking official named Camaratea, to keep him posted in local and foreign news. This suddenly developed desire for information looks as if the King could not rely on all that his ministers tell him, and points to peace. Lord RandolphChurchill, on the other hand, seems to be very *bellicose*, and said the other day that war with Burma will probably result in the British Government annexing the country or concluding a similar arrangement. His Lordship said that a firm policy in that quarter was absolutely necessary in order to protect British interests. 3,000 Burmese are reported to be approaching the Allanmyo frontier from Menhla, which is forty miles higher up on the left bank of the river. Three companies of British troops have been sent to take charge of the block-houses on the Allanmyo frontier. At Mandalay the excitement and confusion are great; traders are returning consignments to Rangoon and foreigners are said to be threatened. Preparations are said to be going on vigorously. The night mails and both railway lines are guarded by pilot engines. All this no doubt points to war. But there is time yet, as the reply to the *ultimatum* is not expected before the 10th, and we are not without hopes that Theebaw may yet see the extreme imprudence of entering the lists with the British.

THE CLOUDS in the horizon of European politics, however, seem to be clearing away. The report that Servians have invaded the Bulgarian territory and that the latter are advancing

against them, turns out to be unfounded. The convention between Great Britain and Turkey has been signed and England and France have formally notified their acceptance of the conference proposed by the Porte, for the settlement of the Roumelian question. The Turkish Delegates have not yet been appointed. The first sitting has been postponed. The Servian Government have sent a conciliatory note to the Great Powers, stating that they are anxious to uphold the treaty of Berlin and have no intention of disturbing the European peace. Since the above was written the following telegram has been received :

"The Bulgarians are blockading their frontier, and have threatened to shoot any Servian attempting to cross into Bulgarian territory ; the Servian troops have been ordered to retaliate. The Servians at Widdin are taking refuge in Servia."

AN ATTEMPT was made on Thursday, on the life of M. de Freycinet, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was shot at by an assassin, but escaped without injury. The would-be assassin, who was immediately arrested by the police, proved on examination to be a Corsican. He admitted that the act was premeditated.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, in a speech made at Birmingham on October 30, said "that it was England's duty to protect India, to develop her resources, and to raise the condition of the people, and that should these duties be neglected, we should lose India."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., LL. D, Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes :—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine ; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children ; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, *28th October*, 1885.

GENERAL.—20th Octr—Mr A W R Cadell, Asst Msgte and Collr, Barh, Patna, is allowed leave for twelve days, in extension of leave granted him under order of 8th Septr.

23rd Octr—Mr A W Mackie is apptd to act in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Dy Collrs in the dist of Lohardugga, from date on which he has relieved of his acting apptmt as Deputy Commr of that dist.

29th Octr—Baboo Mohiny Mohan Chackerbutty, Depy Magte and Dy Collr, Tumlook, Midnapore, is transfd to Furreedpore, and is apptd to have charge of the Madaripore Sub-division of that dist.

Baboo Juggobunndhu Bhattacharjee, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Midnapore, is apptd to have charge of the Tumlook sub-divn of that dist.

Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee Dy Magte and Dy Collr on leave, is transfrd to Tipperah, and is apptd to have charge of the Brahmunberiah sub-divn of that dist.

This cancels the order of the 1st inst, transferring Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee to Jehanabad, in the dist of Hooghly.

Mr R M Towers, Dist and Sess Judge, Moorshedabad, will continue to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Mianapore.

Police—26th Octr—Mr C A Fisher, Dist Suptd of Police, Khoolna, on furlough, is apptd to be Dist Supdt of Police, Tipperah.

Mr R W Keown, Asst Supdt of Police, Serajgunge Pubna is posted to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, but will continue to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Howrah, until relieved.

Mr C S Murray, Asst Supdt of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is posted to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, but will continue to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Tipperah, until relieved.

Mr R L Ward, Asst Supdt of Police, Gya, is posted to Serajgunge, in the dist of Pubna, but will continue to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Rahshaye, until relieved.

Medical,—24th Octr—Surg Maj W A Gilligan, Offg Civil Surgeon, Chittagong, is apptd to be Civil, surgeon of Durbhunga.

Surg Maj J Wilson, Offg Civil Surgeon, Lohardugga, is apptd to act as civil Surg of Chittagong, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg Maj R D Murr y.

Sur W Beatson, Offg Civil Surg, Patna, is apptd to act as Civil Surg of Monghyr, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg Maj E Bovil,

Surg Maj H Whitwell, Offg Civil Surgeon, Monghyr, is apptd to act, until further orders, as Principal Asst to the Opium Agent, Behar.

Surg Maj H S Purves, Civil Surgeon, 24-Pergunnahs, is apptd to be Civil Surgeon of Patna and Supdt of the Temple Medical School, Bankipore.

Surg Maj C H Joubert, Offg Professor of Midwifery, Medical college, Calcutta, is apptd to be Civil Surgeon of Rungpore.

Surg Maj Joubert will act as Civil Surg of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg Maj J E McConnell, Offg Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical college Calcutta, is apptd to be Civil surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs, but will continue to act in his present appmt until relieved by Surg Maj R C Chundra.

Dr R A Barker, Civil Medl Officer, Serampore, Hooghly, is apptd to have Medical charge of the Civil station of Beerbhoom as a tempy arrangement.

26th Octr—Surg Maj E G Russell, civil Surgeon of Nuddea is allowed leave for fourteen days, from date he may avail himself of it.

Opium—19th Oct—Mr H F Campbell, Sub-Dy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is allowed furlough for five weeks, n extension.

Advertisements.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and from 1st November 1885, the No. 1 Up-Train on this line, will leave Nalhati at 4-30 A. M., instead of 5-0 A. M. No. 2 Down will leave Azimgunge at 8-20 A. M., instead of 8-30 A. M., and 4 Down will leave Azimgunge at 7-5 P. M., instead of 6-45 P. M. For further particulars see time table.

Nalhati, The 23rd October, 1885. } RAMGOTTY MOOKERJI, Manager.

Corporation of Calcutta.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

As it is necessary to stop one of the Wellington Square engines for certain alterations, Notice is hereby given that the pressure in the Water mains in the South division of the Town will be reduced about 10 feet for one week from 2nd instant.

JOHN COWIE,
Acting Secretary to the Corporation.

Corporation of Calcutta.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Tender for piece-work for the new Filters and Settling Tanks at Pultah will be received by the undersigned up to the 5th November.

Copies of specification and forms of tender may be had on application to the Assistant Engineer, Calcutta Water Works, on payment of Rs. 10.

JOHN COWIE,
Acting Secretary to the Corporation.

NOTICE.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

In supersession of the Notification previously issued from this Office, application under Section 18 of Act IV. B. C. of 1876 for the registration of names of persons desirous to vote or to stand for election as a Municipal Commissioner, at the ensuing election, will be received up to the 3rd instant instead of the 31st ultimo as previously notified. All intending voters and candidates are therefore requested to send in their applications for registration within the above date, and are also warned that no application can be received after the 3rd proximo nor can any one who omits to register his name vote at the election, whatever qualifications he may otherwise possess.

JOHN COWIE,
Acting Secretary to the Corporation.

ALBERT NURSERY.

No. 20 GRAND TRUNK ROAD.
Sitee, Calcutta.

RARE and genuine mango grafts of upwards of 50 qualities, Litchis of the superior kinds and other fruit plants, and seedlings, foreign and indigenous, crotons, begonias, aralias, anthuriums, dieffenbachias, marantas, ferns and lycopodiums, creepers, and other flower and ornamental foliaged plants and shrubs of the choicest varieties and acclimatised and imported flower and vegetable seeds from the first seedsmen, are carefully packed and despatched at reasonable rates. Catalogues on application with one anna postage stamp.

TARINY CHURN GHOSE B.A., B.L.
Proprietor.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

"The Senate will proceed in the month of March 1886 to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of September 1886

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects :—

(1) The Law of Testamentary Devise as administered in British India.
(2) The Law relating to Damages.
(3) The Law relating to Riparian Rights, including the Law of Alluvion and Diluvion, and the Law of Property in Navigable and Non-navigable Rivers.
(4) The Law relating to Adoption.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January 1886, and at the same time to state on which of the abovementioned four subjects they are prepared to lecture."

W. GRIFFITHS,
Registrar.

Senate House, 13th October 1885.

WANTED for the Nawabs Abdul Ghani C.S.I, and Ahsanoolla Khan Bahadur a legal adviser holding the status of a vakeel of the High Court, he will have to conduct all the Nawabs' cases in the Dacca Courts and advise generally on legal matters. A liberal salary will be given to a suitable candidate with the right to private practice provided it does not interfere with the Nawabs' work.

Apply by letter only stating terms to
H. LOFTUS WEATHRALL, Esq.
Agent Nawabs Abdul Ghani C.S.I.
and Ahsanoolla Khan Bahadur, Dacca.

WANTED for Agra College, an M. A., as Professor of Mathematics. Salary Rs. 250 a month.

Apply to the Secretary, Managing Committee, the College Agra.

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1 ; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety* !! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

Inundations Distress Relief Fund.

A Meeting of the Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to collect funds for the relief of sufferers from the effects of the late floods, was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, the 3rd instant, when the following subscriptions were announced. Further subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and will be received by the Bank of Bengal or its Branches and by District Officers.

		Rs.
Sir Rivers Thompson	...	1,000
H. H. Maharaja of Durbhanga	...	2,500
H. H. the Maharani of Durbhanga	...	500
Nawab Abdul Gunny Meah and " Ahsanoollah Bahadur	...	8,000
Babu Joykissen Mookerjee	...	1,000
Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore K. C. S. I.	...	2,500
Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.	...	1,000
" Pran Kissen Law & Co.	...	1,000
" Begg, Dunlop & Co.	...	500
Maharaja Norendro Krishna Bahadur	...	500
Messrs. Geo. Henderson & Co.	...	250
" Schoene, Kilburn & Co.	...	250
H. A. Cockerell Esq.	...	200
Babu Bejoy Kissen Mukerjee	...	100
S. E. J. Clarke Esq.	...	50
Babu Mohohur Mukerjee	...	50
" Hurryhur Mukerjee	...	50
" Nobokissen Mukerjee	...	10
Total.....		19,460

S. E. J. CLARKE,
Secretary,
Inundations Distress Relief Fund.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.

Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.

NUBIAN METAL POLISH Produces without labour an instantaneous polish on Brass, Copper, Britannia Metal, and Harness Accoutrements, &c. Application simple, effect lasting.

NUBIAN JAPAN BLACKING In stone bottles. For daily household use. Gives a brilliant polish.

NUBIAN PLATE POWDER, for Silver ware. NUBIAN HARNESS OIL & POLISH COMBINED, in stone bottles. NUBIAN PET BOOT POLISH, for Ladies' use only. Our goods obtainable everywhere.

THE NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

Description of a Large Clock now under Construction by the undersigned, which will be on view at their show Rooms during October.

THE CLOCK is an 8 day spring striking clock, striking the hours on a large full toned gong and chiming the quarters on 8 Bells, which can be changed to the Cambridge chimes (which are on 4 Bells.) In connection with the clock there is a perpetual Calendar which gives the correct days of all the various months including the 29 days of February in the Leap year. There is also a military Procession worked by the clock representing various branches of the British Army consisting of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry and the staff in review order, there is also a sentry on duty who salutes, a Drummer who beats the Drum, a Bugler who raises his Bugle to his mouth every few minutes, the whole of these figures are arranged at the top of the dial. There is also a Musical Instrument which is discharged by the clock and plays whilst the Procession is marching in review.

Near the bottom of the clock is placed a military Band which is concealed by a curtain and which is raised every hour when the Music is playing and the procession moving and falls again immediately after the clock has struck and remains drawn until the next hour. The case is made of Ebonized Mahogony and is about 6 feet high, 3 feet 6 inches wide and 2 feet 6 inches deep, ornamented with Brass mounts consisting of a large Vase at top and a large Pine at each corner of top of body of case, a large bell shaped dome with brass ornaments, each side of body of case in front are brass figures flowers and wreaths and is supported on Lions Claw-feet with men's heads. The circles on the dial to show minutes, hours, days of the month &c., are engraved and silvered, the centre and sides of the dial are richly enamelled. At the sides of the Case are massive brass ornamental handles and ornamental fret work.

COOKE & KELVEY

CALCUTTA,

MANUFACTURERS

Of the Large Mechanical and Musical Clocks Supplied to the Government of India

ALSO

Manufacturers of the Oriental Musical and Mechanical Clock,

Supplied to the Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore.

WATCHMAKERS

COOKE & KELVEY

BY APPOINTMENT,

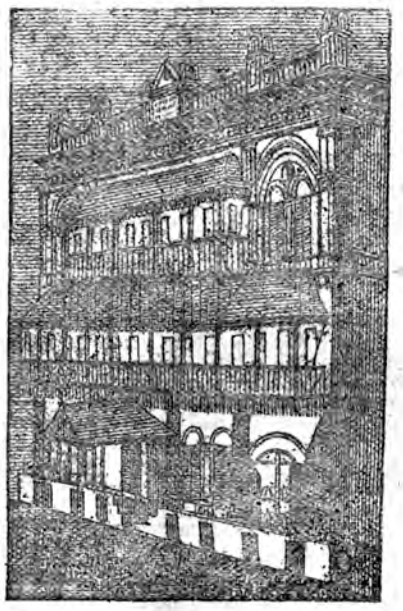
To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj

OF BURDWAN.

B. L. SEN & CO.,

KOBIRAJ, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

Adi Ayur Veda Medical Hall,



No. 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.

CALCUTTA

B. L. SEN &. CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 4 *Annas*

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens week and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1 *Postage &c.,* 6 *Annas.*

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising, seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleet, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weekness of the brain from excessive mental labour, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 *grains Per Rupee or Rs.* 24 *per Tolah.*
Postage 4 *Annas.*

All the above preparations are prefectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

A detailed Price List and book of direction of other important medicines may be had gratis on application.

BENOD LAL SEN KOBIRAJ,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

Private-Offers will be received for the purchase (as a whole or in parts) of the following Machinery at the late works of the Indian Portland Cement Company, Sealdah.

One 30P Lancashire boiler 22.0″ × 6.0″ by Leunox Lange & Co. flues fitted with galloway tubes.
One Donkey feed pump for two boilers, by Normandy & Co.
One pair of High Pressure Coupled Horizontal Engines, Cylinders 15in. dia 30in. stroke by Leunox Lange & Co.
Two double 4ft. 6in. dia Flour Mills by Turner of Ipswich fitted with French Burr Stones Wrot Iron Hoppers, Elevators and Cranes.
Two 12in. Jaw stone-breakers by Pollock and Pollock.
Seven 4.6″ dia French Burr Stones.
One Cast Iron framed Grindstone 36in. dia 8in. wide.

APPLY to—

MARILLIER AND EDWARDS,

1. Hastings Street, Calcutta, Agents for the Trustees for the debenture holders.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11 , 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

GRIMAULT & CO.,

Pharmaceutical Chemists,

Paris: RUE VIVIENNE, 8, Paris.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottle.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES & INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches)and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA ! ASTHMA !

GRIMAULT &CO'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA !

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guys Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULTS GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimaults Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY and all disorders proceeding from derangements of the Stomach or BOWELS.

Agents—BATHGATE & Co.—SMITH STANISTREET & Co. BONNERJEE & CO., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS, Calcutta; TREACHER & Co. Bombay; BARRIE & Co. MADON & Co. and NORTON & Co. Madras; PLOMER & Co. Lahore: PEAKE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co. Bangalore ; and at all respectable Chemists.

ইংলণ্ডে বঙ্গমহিলা !!!

বঙ্গমহিলা প্রণীত।

শ্রীসত্যপ্রসাদ সর্ব্বাধিকারী দ্বারা প্রকাশিত।

এরূপ উপাদেয় পুস্তক বঙ্গভাষায় আর কখন প্রকাশিত হয় নাই। মূল্য প্রতি খণ্ড ১।০ হিন্দুপেট্রিয়ট্ প্রভৃতি প্রধান প্রধান সংবাদ পত্র ইহার বিশেষ প্রশংসা করিয়াছেন। কলিকাতা ও মফসলের প্রধান প্রধান পুস্তক বিক্রেতার দোকানে এবং কলিকাতা ১নং কলেজ ষ্ট্রীটে প্রকাশকের নিকট পাওয়া যায়। অগ্রিম মূল্য প্রেরণ না করিলে বিদেশে পুস্তক পাঠান যায় না।

NOTICE.

Just issued for the Doorga pooja Holidays, a new Book entitled "Revelations of an Indian Detective" Startling ! Entertaining ! and Instructive a book for all classes. Price 1-4 or V. P. P. 1-8 220 p.p.

Apply to THOMAS S. SMITH.
City Press, Calcutta.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS:

WHOLESALE, RETAIL & GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, IMPORTERS OF

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.....	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	inches.
Breadth ...	10	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	,,
Depth	8½	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24	,,
Rs.....	42-0	50-0	55-0	60-0	65-0	70-0	80-0	90-0	100-0	110-0	120-0	each.

Wrought-iron Bands with Hasps and Staples for Padlocks are fitted when extra security is required, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under :—

Rs.	15-0	15-0	15-0	19-0	19-0	19-0	23-0	23-0	26-0	26-0	26-0 each.

Capacity of above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags, containing one thousand each.

Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000 each.

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

T. E. Thomson & Co. have also always in stock Fire and Thief-Resisting Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Milners make.

CASH AND PAPER BOXES.

LOCKS OF ALL KINDS AND AT VARIOUS PRICES.

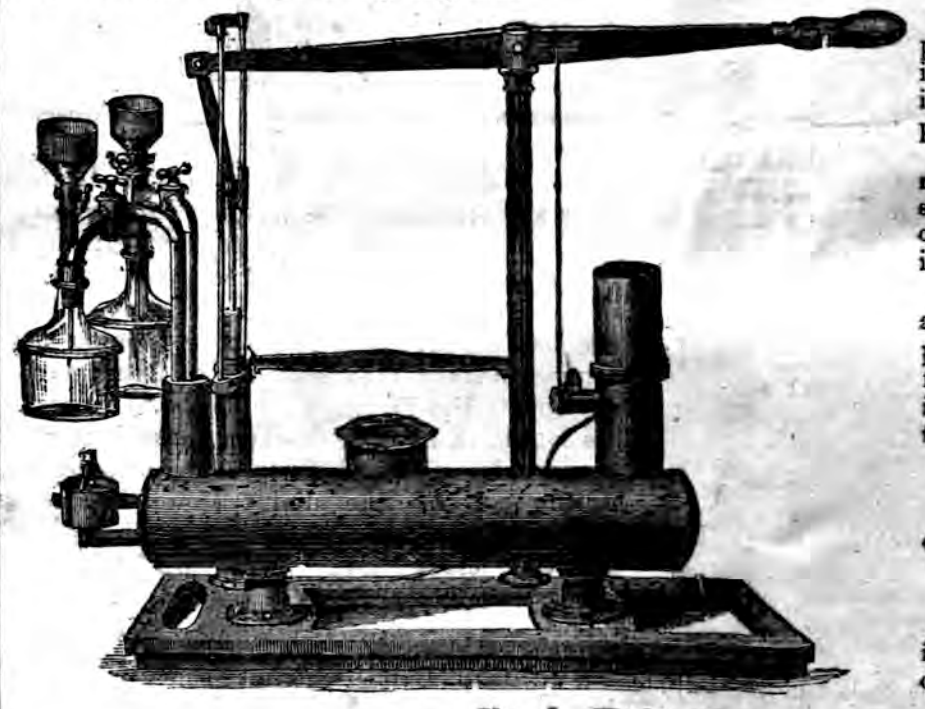
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice ;—2 lbs in 2o minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks ; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ...	Cash Rs.	10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.		
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c.	*Cash Rs.*	*22*

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at* 1s 6d, 3s , 5s. 6d.,
Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10. ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

HAROLD & CO.,

CALCUTTA,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Pianofortes	from Rs.	280 each.	Piccolos	from Rs.	20 each.
Harmoniums	from Rs.	100 each.	Fifes	from Rs.	5 each.
American Organs	from Rs.	120 each.	Cornopeons	from Rs.	35 each.
Musical Boxes	from Rs.	3 each.	Orchestrinas (Hand-power, playing Bengali and Hindoostani tunes.)	from Rs.	350 each.
Violins	from Rs.	50 each.	Harold-Flutes	from Rs.	125 each.
Guitars	from Rs.	50 each.	Harmoniflutes	from Rs.	40 each.
Banjos	from Rs.	10 each.	Hand Organs	from Rs.	05 each.
Tambourines	from Rs.	4 each.	Mechanical Organs	from Rs.	400 each.
Zithers	from Rs.	35 each.	Orchestrions (Mechanical)	from Rs.	2,000 each.
Orguinettes, playing mechanically	from Rs.	50 each.	Pianetta-Clarinettas	from Rs.	120 each.
Clarionets	from Rs.	35 each.	Concertinas	from Rs.	25 each.
Flutes	from Rs.	16 each.	Accordeons	from Rs.	25 each.
Flageolets	from Rs.	25 each.	Bagpipes	from Rs,	150 each.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Every article connected with Musical Instruments.

NEW MUSIC AND NEW SONGS BY EVERY MAIL.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

HAROLD & CO.,

3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

GUARANTEED REAL BRAZIL BEST PEBBLES

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver „ „ „	„	10 0 0
Steel „ „ „	„	6 0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver	„	6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal	„	10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of	„	10 0 0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light withou spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the HeadOffice and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA

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TARKESSUR RAILWAY COMPANY LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. for the half year ended 30th June, 1885, will be paid to the Shareholders of the Turkessur Railway Company Limited, on and from the 10th instant, on the presentation of scrip at the office of the undersigned.

The Transfer Register will be closed from the 10th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

No. 1, Lyons Range, CALCUTTA: *9th October. 1885.* — HOARE, MILLER & CO. *Managing Agents.*

The Tarkessur Railway Company Ld.

NOTICE.

The Third General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 38, Strand, Calcutta, on Wednesday the 28th October 1885, at noon for the purpose of receiving and passing the Accounts and Balance Sheet for the half year ended 30th June 1885, and transacting any other business that may be brought forward.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 28th instant both days inclusive.

HOARE, MILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 9th October, 1885.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,500,000
Paid up Capital	£625,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India :—MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments Rs. As. P.	By 15 payments Rs. As. P.	By 20 payments Rs. As. P.	Age nex Birth-day
20	62 2 0	46 8 0	39 0 0	20
25	64 12 0	48 8 0	41 0 0	25
30	68 8 0	51 10 0	44 0 0	30
35	73 8 0	56 0 0	47 12 0	35
40	79 8 0	61 0 0	52 2 0	40
45	86 0 0	66 10 0	57 8 0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining. Age 60 Rs. As P.	Age 50 Rs. As P.	Age 55 Rs. As P.	Age next Birth-day
20	32 2 0	34 14 0	38 14 0	20
25	36 0 0	40 0 0	46 0 0	25
30	42 4 0	48 0 0	57 6 0	35
35	50 0 0	59 2 0	75 4 0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
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